

# PROJECT BRIEFER

## Context

The Philippines is severely affected by the negative effects of climate change: the country is one of the ten nations most at risk around the globe. Extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and typhoons, are becoming more common and have dramatic consequences, including major damage to infrastructure and agriculture, and loss of human life. Rising sea levels are already being reported in a number of coastal regions. Poor population groups that are reliant on an intact environment for their livelihoods are most vulnerable.

Since the passing of the Climate Change Act of 2009, the Philippines has continued to strengthen its efforts in mainstreaming climate resiliency in national and sectoral plans, as guided by the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028. A national adaptation fund, the People's Survival Fund (PSF), has been operationalized and accepts proposals from local government units and accredited non-government organizations. These efforts are being coordinated by the Climate Change Commission under the chairmanship of the President. The Renewable Energy Act of 2008 has set the country on the path towards increased use of renewable energies, with a target of increasing the renewable energy capacity from the current level of around 5 gigawatts to 15 gigawatts by 2030.

The Philippines is also one of the most vulnerable countries aiming for ambitious commitments in the inter-national climate change discussions, assuming the Presidency of the Climate Vulnerable Forum in 2015, and setting its own commitments to contribute to efforts of mitigating global greenhouse gas emissions.

SupportCCC II builds on from the experiences and results of the previous BMUB-IKI funded project, "Support to the Climate Change Commission in Implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan (SupportCCC)," which culminated in August 2015. SupportCCC has so far contributed to the institutional strengthening in implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan, to the promotion of renewable energy through policy mechanisms such as the Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) and net-metering, and to the capacity building efforts on climate-resilient planning at the subnational level.

## Objective

The Climate Change Commission and other key stakeholders of the Philippines ensure a coherent implementation of climate change policy at the national and subnational levels, and contribute to the further development of the international climate change regime.

## Approach

The project supports the Climate Change Commission, and other relevant agencies such as the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), in advancing the coordination and implementation of the national climate change policy, within the framework of the Philippines' international climate change commitments. At the subnational level, the project works with local government

units in developing climate-adaptive land use and development plans, and in accessing climate financing facilities, such as the People's Survival Fund (PSF), for implementation.

The project continues its support to the Department of Energy to implement an effective regulatory framework to promote the use of renewable energy. Furthermore, the project partners aim at improving national energy planning to better accommodate the increasing amount of energy from variable renewable sources such as solar and wind energy in the Philippine power system.